

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Ven-
due Store,

BROWN SUGAR

In hhds. tierces and barrels—on a Credit
and for Cash.

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and
casks,

Catalonia do. in pipes,
French Brandy do.
Whiskey in bls.
Coffee in bags,
Hyson and Bohea Tea in chests,
Raisins in kegs,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Tobacco,
Nails, Hardware, &c.

Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flannels,
Irish Linens and Sheeting, Ozna-
burgs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book
and jaconet muslins, tamboured and plain,
Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

January 17.

Auctioneer.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,
The 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold
at our Auction Room,

Malaga Wine in pipes,

French Brandy in do.
Sugar in barrels,
Bacon in lots,
Soal Leather in lots,
Soap in boxes,
Nails in casks.

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Broadcloths, kerseymers, coatings, swan-
downs, plains, duffels, flannels, Irish li-
nens, humburs, German and British of-
naburgs, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, book
and tamboured muslins, and a number of
other articles.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

Auctioneers.

January 7.

Shreve and Janney

Have just received, per the brig Sukey
and Betsey, capt. Caleb Cook,
30 pieces do Sail Duck
23 coils do Cordage
which they will sell low for cash or ex-
change for flour or corn. They will give
Cash for white Beans and Pease.
December 16.

Two active Lads, about 14 years
of age, and of reputable connexions, would
be taken as Apprentices at the office of the
Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.

Extract of a letter from Mr. James A-
dams, at Port-Republican, dated Dec.
22d, 1800, received yesterday by the
schooner Nimrod.

"Judge of my feelings this evening on
receiving the enclosed proclamation, pub-
lished by gen. Toussaint, laying a duty of
20 per cent. on all imports without excep-
tion, not even provisions are exempted,
and 25 per cent. on all exports, say sugar,
coffee, cotton, &c. the goods are to be
valued by the Chamber of Commerce, and
the Consuls of the respective powers re-
siding in the port of St. Domingo.

"If this law is put in force, it will be
merely impossible to stay or do business in
any of these ports; it was a fortunate cir-
cumstance I had cleared out the Nimrod
previously, as the law is to be put in ex-
ecution to-morrow, the 23d. As soon as
all is arranged I will write you every
particular by several opportunities for your
government in future. I would advise
you in the mean time not to make any
shipments to this or any other port in the
island, until you hear from me, or hear
how this business is to be settled; you
will please publish this proclamation for
the benefit of our commerce and country-
men at large."

"P. S. There is a report in circulation,
that all the ports in the island are to be
shut up, except the Cape, Aux Cayes,
and this port."

LIBERTY. EQUALITY. FRENCH REPUBLIC.

REGULATION.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE,
General in Chief of the army of St. Do-
mingo, to his fellow-citizens.

My constant solicitude for the well-
fare of my country, having brought to my
knowledge, the numerous abuses which
are occasioned by the duty of one fourth
of subvention,* I have determined to con-
vert it into a simple duty upon objects of
importation and exportation. And in or-
der, that the taxes may operate equally on
all property, to create an impost on the in-
comes of houses and several manufactures,
equivalent to that which is established on
the incomes of plantations, so that the ag-
gregate revenue may be sufficient for the
payment of the army, and of the public
functionaries, who have a long time been
without their salaries.

But, having never been able to procure
an exact knowledge of the amount of the
public revenues, on account of the com-
plexity of the present administration, and

* Every owner of a plantation is oblig-
ed to pay one fourth of the income of his
plantation to the government and such per-
sons as are in possession of confiscated plan-
tations, by lease from the government,
pay one sixteenth, or one twentieth of the
income of such plantations as may have been
agreed on, besides the rent. This the
French file one fourth, one sixteenth, of
one twentieth of the duty of subvention,

the difficulties attending the collection of
the duties; my intention being to procure
correct information as to our resources; I
have thought that the most easy and cer-
tain method to attain that end, was to sim-
plify the operations of the administration,
which will at the same time free my fel-
low citizens from the expences of collecti-
on, which are very considerable and pre-
vent a multitude of frauds and abuses. I,
however, intend, after having obtained
correct statements of our expenditures, and
receipts, to augment or diminish these du-
ties, as the wants of the Colony may re-
quire.

In consequence whereof I decree as fol-
lows:

Art. 1. From the date of the publicati-
on of the present declaration, the duties of
one-fourth, one sixteenth and one twentieth
of subvention, laid on the revenues of
Plantations and received in produce are a-
bolished.

2. All produce exported from the Colo-
ny, of whatever nature it may be, shall
pay a duty of 20 per cent.

3. On the first day of each decade, the
Tribunals of Commerce for the Colony,
shall fix the current prices of all colonial
produce, subject to the export duty. Af-
ter which a table shall be made out and sent
to the ordonnateur, who shall, the same day
send copies to all whom it may concern,
to serve as the basis for the collection of
the duty of 20 per cent. The said tables
shall be officially printed in the newspapers
of the colony. The lowest price shall
serve as the basis for the regulation of the
duty.

4. All goods or merchandize, imported
into the colony, of whatever value or qua-
lity, shall pay an entrance duty of twenty
per cent.

5. The tribunals of Commerce for the
Colony, together with the Consuls of neu-
tral nations shall fix, on the first day of each
decade, the prices current of all merchan-
dize, imported into the colony, on the low-
est prices of which, the duty of twenty per
cent shall be laid. After which a table
shall be made out, and sent to the ordon-
nateur, who shall, the same day, send co-
pies to all whom it may concern, to serve
as the basis for regulating the duty of
twenty per cent. The said table shall be
officially printed in the Newspapers of the
colony, every first day of a decade, and
shall serve as a rule for the Collectors, du-
ring the decade.

6. No goods or produce shall be impor-
ted or exported, into or out of, the colony
except at such ports as shall be designated
by the government.

7. Custom houses shall be established at
the ports designated for the imports and ex-
ports of the colony. The said Custom
houses shall be erected in such a manner,
that all goods imported shall enter at one
gate, and those exported, at the other.
For this purpose, there shall be established
2 public wharves, one whereof shall be es-
pecially appropriated for imports, and the

other for exports. The public scales shall
be placed in the Custom houses.

8. In each of the parts, designated for
imports and exports, there shall be appoint-
ed a collector of customs, a public weigh-
er, a searcher, and a comptroller. It
shall be the duty of the last named con-
stantly to oversee the business of the for-
mer three.

9. The import and export duties, shall
be paid in specie. For this purpose, all
merchandize or produce, entering the
custom-house, shall be weighed or valued,
and the account of it, delivered to the
proprietor, with which he shall then re-
pair to the treasurer, and discharge the
duties. The said account shall be made
out by the collector of the customs, from
the certificate of the weigher and search-
er, and shall be certified to be true by the
comptroller of the customs. No vessel
shall be permitted to sail or receive a
clearance unless the receipt of the collect-
or of the customs, shall be produced.

10. Every proprietor of a vessel or his
representative, will be bound, from the
moment of his landing, in one of the
ports of the colony, to deliver unto the
ordonnateur or administration officer, an in-
voice of his cargo, signed and certified by
him. The ordonnateur will immediately
send faithful copies thereof to the collect-
or of the custom-house and the military
commandant. The officers of the custom-
house will certify the cargo is agreeable
with the invoice. All goods which shall
not appear on the face of the invoice shall
be confiscated for the benefit of the re-
public.

11. All goods or produce taken in con-
travention to the regulations of the pre-
sent declaration, shall be confiscated for
the benefit of him, who having discovered
the fraud, will make it known to the go-
vernment.

12. Every collector, weigher, search-
er and comptroller of the custom-house,
who shall be convicted of prevarication in
the exercise of his duty, shall be summon-
ed before a council of war, and if declar-
ed guilty, shall be judged and punished
in conformity to the laws.

13. The trade from port to port in
the colony shall be free—But no goods or
produce shall be permitted to go from one
port to another, unless the captain have
previously obtained an acquittal.

14. Every port in the colony, except
those designated for imports & exports shall
have for administrator only a receiver of
the national property, who shall be ap-
pointed to receive the income of the fe-
quistered estates, to receive the taxes up-
on houses and manufactures, to weigh the
produce, to deliver receipts of duties, and
to survey all goods or produce, coming in
or going out of his port.

15. Every vessel loaded fraudulently
shall be confiscated for the benefit of the
republic. In consequence whereof, every
officer of administration who may know of
any vessel, not having paid the duties, is

authorized to order the unloading thereof, and to have a verbal process made in presence of the commissary of government or his representative and of the justice of peace or his assistant. If the fraud is proved, the latter is to address the verbal process to the tribunals, in order to have the confiscation ordered; and in case of the fraud not being proved, the goods or produce shall be re-embarked immediately by the government.

16. The military commandants and municipal administrators, are equally authorized, whenever they may suspect any vessel to be fraudulently loaded, to request the administration officer to have her unloaded. They shall be bound in the mean time to communicate to the General in Chief the motives of their behaviour.

17. All the houses in the cities, towns and landing places shall pay a duty of twenty per cent. on the amount of their rents.

18. During the time required by the municipal administration to have a general statement made to serve to the exact payment of this contribution. Every inhabitant or house holder will be bound to present during the first 15 days his lease in due form unto the ordonnateur of his department or the administrative officer of the place. The price of the lease shall be inscribed on the special register, and the 20 per cent. tax on the price of the lease shall be paid by the tenant or on account of the owner, in three equal terms of four months as soon as the statement shall be made, it shall serve as a basis of this tax.

19. Every owner, living in his own house shall be bound to present himself before the municipal administration of the place, within 15 days after the present declaration, in order to give information respecting his house. The municipality shall proceed to the estimation of the value of the rent of the said house, and the verbal process thereof, shall be addressed to the officer of administration. The estimated price, shall be inscribed on the register for the lease of houses, and shall be the basis on which the 20 per cent. tax shall be paid, in three equal terms of 4 months.—There shall be no alteration made in the engagements entered into with the rebuilders of burnt houses, who shall be free from this tax, till the expiration of their leases, as well as those who may rebuild in future.

20. Every owner or tenant of a house who may not have obeyed the two foregoing articles of this declaration, in the time prescribed, shall be subject to a fine of 23 per cent. on the amount of the rent of his house.

21. Every manufacturer of any nature whatsoever, such as distilleries, tanneries, lime manufactories, potteries, brick kilns, and tile kilns, of which the manufacture is used in the colony shall be subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. on the value of the objects raised or manufactured thereon.

22. For the more easy payment of the tax imposed on manufactures, an estimation shall be made of the value of their revenue, between the proprietor or tenant, the comptroller of the navy or his representative, and the commissary of government, appointed for the municipal administration or his substitute; from which estimation a duty of 20 per cent. shall be regulated. In consequence hereof every manufacturer shall make his declaration, in the form of a subscription, to the said ordonnateur or officer of administration of the place and the price paid in three equal terms of 4 months.

23. During the fifteen days following the publication of the present declaration; every owner or tenant of a manufactory, shall be held to present himself before the ordonnateur or administration officer of the place, to make a declaration of the manufactory he is in possession of, which said declaration, shall immediately be sent by the ordonnateur or administration officer to whom it may concern, in order to proceed to the estimation thereof. Every owner or tenant of a manufactory, who may not have obeyed this present article shall be subject to a fine of one year's tax.

24. Every holder of a plantation, whose lease was granted by the administration, and who was free from the subvention duty, shall obtain a deduction of one third of the price of his lease, on account of the increase of export duties, that deduction shall take place from the date of the publication of this present declaration.

25. Those planters who have rented plantations, whose leases were given by the administration, on condition of their paying besides the rent of the farm, the duty of subvention, after adding together the price of the farm and the duty of subvention, which shall be still attached, shall receive a deduction of one third of the total arising from these two sums, by way of indemnification for the increase of the export duty.—This deduction shall, likewise, take place from the date of the publication of the present declaration.

These regulations shall be printed, read, published and posted addressed to all the civil and military authorities and the execution thereof confided to their care and vigilance. All good citizens are invited to inform the proper authorities of such abuses and infractions of the present declaration as may come to their knowledge.

Given at Cape Francois, the 21st Brumaire, ninth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) The General in Chief
TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

VIENNA, November 12.

The extraordinary vigor with which our armaments are continued, is considered as the strongest proof of what little hopes are placed here in success of count Cobentzel's negotiations. We learn from good authority that the French government insists not only on the possession of the left banks of the Rhine, and of Belgium, but also on the democratization of Holland, Switzerland and Piedmont. If Austria should resign the left banks of the Rhine and Belgium, the consent of England can never be expected, for which, besides Belgium and the restoration of the Stadtholder, no compensation can possibly be found, in return for the French and Dutch colonies which will continue to be an object to a general peace, unless the French government shows a readiness to lower its demands; besides, if Piedmont and Switzerland should be democratized, these countries would always remain under the influence of France, which would totally destroy all political balance. A forced peace, therefore, could only oblige Austria to consent to this, which at present is not the case. If, therefore, the French government does not moderate its demands, which can scarcely be expected, there is but too much reason to fear that the congress of Luneville, if it should still take place, will prove a counterpart to that of Rastadt. Many persons here maintained, that the French government only evinced a readiness

to enter into negociation, because it was prudent to give to the French nation an ostensible proof of its inclination towards peace, besides making use of the cessation of hostilities, for raising still stronger armies of reserve.

On the 9th instant, an extraordinary courier arrived here from count Cobentzel, with dispatches, dated Paris, 31st October, which were immediately delivered for the cabinet minister, count Colloredo. Two other couriers have arrived from Strasburg the one with dispatches for our court, the other with dispatches for the Spanish minister. Private accounts from Paris state, that the negociations meet with great difficulties, the French government having demanded that the Hungarian and Bohemian levy en masse, should be disbanded, before any thing farther was done on the part of the French. It is generally apprehended that the mission of count Cobentzel will prove unsuccessful, and from the preparations making in every quarter, a renewal of hostilities is more likely to take place than a continuation of tranquility.

The dispatches sent to count Cobentzel by our court, contain among other things, a protest against the invasion of Tuscany, and against the demolition of the fortifications of Ulm, Philipshurg and Ingolstadt; and it is positively said, that in case the French government should refuse to listen to the demands of our court on these heads count Cobentzel would speedily quit France. According to the orders sent to Italy, our army must now have advanced at different points, viz. between Mantua, Vicenza and Ferrara. Fresh orders have also been sent to General Sommariva, for assembling his troops and the militia regiments. It has been proposed to send the Neapolitan minister, marquis de Gallo, to Luneville, to watch for the interests of his court at the congress; but as Great-Britain will not send a minister to that Congress, the first consul has also refused to admit the marquis de Gallo; whence it is concluded, that he has not given up the idea of invading Lower Italy, particularly since this plan is greatly facilitated by the occupation of Tuscany by the French.

BOSTON, January 9.

Arrived, ship Nancy, Melzer's Joy, from the Havanna.

Arrived, schooner Commerce; Freeman, from Liverpool, N. S. Fish, Cocoa, &c.

Arrived, ship Diana, Thomas, from Malaga; Left there, ships, Governor Strong; Miller; and Juno, Dingley, of Boston—ship Ramble, Gunon, of Charleston; brigs Harmony, Shotwell, of do. Maria, Robertson, of Bristol, R. I. from Charleston; sch. Maria, Whalen, of Philadelphia.

All the above vessels, except those of Boston, are subject to a quarantine of 40 days.—December 27, lat. 49, 30, long. 60, 30, spoke a ship, from New-Bedford on a whaling voyage.—Jan. 6, about 12 leagues E. of Cape Cod, spoke brig-Orono, from Portsmouth for Surinam.

NEW-YORK, January 14.

Arrived, Brig Trial, Fair, Havanna; Sloop Patty, —, Philadelphia;

Cleared—none. Ship Atlas, Wilton, has arrived at Madeira; Schooner Herkimer, from this port was lost off Madeira—crew saved.

A letter received here by I. Clawson, dated Amsterdam, November 11, mentions the driving ashore of the ship Hare, Captain Ogilvie, of this port, in a violent storm, and the probability of her being lost.

January 15.

Arrived, Ships, Three Sisters, Murphy; Liverpool; Octavia, —, Newport; Nancies, Gunt, Portsmouth, N. H. Sch. Bellona, Ripley, Jamaica.

The ship Three Sisters, captain Murphy, arrived here last evening from Liverpool 38 days. She left Liverpool on the fourth day of December, and has furnished the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of London papers, amongst which is "The Courier," an evening paper of the 2d. They furnish nothing in addition to our former stock of intelligence, excepting that the town of Staade, situated near the Elbe, is occupied by five battalions of Prussian troops. "It appears to be the object of his Prussian majesty to secure the navigation both of the Elbe and Weser: he seemed resolved to seize the whole country between the two rivers, and it is expected he will also occupy Hamburg. The commercial interests of the city of London are most seriously affected by this circumstance."

"The next mail," says the Courier of the 2d December, "is expected to bring intelligence of the Prussians having entered Hamburg; and it is possible that interruption may be given to commercial transactions with that city. Prussia is looking out for accession of territory in the north of Germany, and Russia in Turkey.—The Russian admiral refuses to quit the Dardanelles till Paul's maritime expenses are paid. Fleets of Russian transports, and fleets of Russian men of war are hovering about Constantinople; and it is probable that Buonaparte has planned with the court of St. Petersburg the overthrow of the Turkish empire.

"A large fleet of merchantmen and transports with troops amounting in all to upwards of 317 sail, bound for the Mediterranean under convoy of the Sea-horse, Maidstone, and other frigates, is said to have put back from South Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, to Spithead, on Sunday the 30th of November, in consequence of orders from government.—This report has excited much surprise and speculation.

"Gen. Clark at Luneville gave a grand entertainment on the 18th Brumaire, (November 9,) to Count Cobentzel and Joseph Buonaparte: on that day no third minister had arrived, nor had quarters been prepared for any. Count Cobentzel expected with great impatience the return of the last courier he dispatched to Vienna, which probably will determine whether that minister is to make any longer stay at Luneville. No conferences had been held on the 11th. At eight in the evening Count Cobentzel sent off a courier from Luneville to Vienna, six hours before he had received a return courier from London, with an answer to the dispatches which he had sent off on the 24th of October from Paris to Count Stahrenberg."

On Thursday the 27th Nov. a Privy Council was held at Dublin Castle, Ireland, and a proclamation issued for the better observance of quarantine, in consequence of an epidemic fever, of the nature of a Plague, being prevalent in Virginia and Maryland.

On the 1st Dec. the subject of continental Alliances was in agitation before the British House of Commons, and occasioned a very warm and interesting debate which occupies 14 columns in the paper of the 2d. We shall seize the first opportunity of laying it before our readers.

In the Three Sisters came passengers, Messrs. Lewis Lederer, Henry Kingston, James Brown, John Williams, and Patrick Hanby.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.

Ship Three Sisters, Murphy, for this port, has arrived at N. York, from Liverpool, which she left December 4th. A few days since was boarded by a Guadeloupe privateer, and politely treated.

A letter from Reedy Island, dated the 13th says, "A ship is on shore on Joe Flogger—she has been firing guns all this morning for assistance. The ship Harry, and a brig for Lisbon, remain here, waiting for a wind."

A fleet of 12 sail went to sea on Monday last, among them were the following:

Ship Atlantic, Corran, Londonderry; brig West Point, Alftun, Savannah; U. S. brig Eagle; schr. Swallow, Harper, Trinidad; sloop Sally, Wilkinson, Havana.

Arrived, ship Mars, M'Keown, Liverpool; schr. Ino, Ridge, La Guira.

Cleared, ship Philadelphia, Bliss, Bristol.

Capt. M. on the 7th Jan. in lat. 31, 46, N. long. 74, 30, W. spoke the schr. Commerce, Whitmore, from N. Haven to Henaga, out 2 days.

The schr. Boston, Gunnelin, failed from Liverpool for Charleston, on the 18th of November.

Capt. Ridge, of the schr. Ino, left at La Guira the schr. Edward and Edmond, Monteith, from Philadelphia.

Sailed from thence the 25th ult.

Ship Theresa, Cushing, of and for Philadelphia, failed from thence the same day and a ship was seen under Cape May, supposed to be her.

Schr. Maria Matilda, Shirriff, failed from Lagaira 14 days before the Ino, and has arrived at Havana.

BALTIMORE, January 17.

Arrived schr. Virginia, Henry, Cape Francois.

Left at the Cape the following Baltimore vessels, viz.—Brigs Betty and Peggy, Dashiels; Philip, Hooper; Risk, M'Bride; sch's Caroline, Benson; Triton, Driscoll; Fidelity, Peafe.

The United States frigate Congress and Scammel sloop of war, came into the Cape the 24th December.

December 3d, coming out of St. Jago de Cuba, captain H. was boarded by the British frigate Circe, captain Woolley, who examined the schooner's papers and behaved politely. January 9th, in lat. 35, 30, N. long. 74, W. spoke the brig Nancy, captain Casson, 16 days from C. Francois, bound to Philadelphia.—Experienced weather extraordinary warm and mild off the coast: more so than perhaps ever occurred before during the winter season.

NORFOLK, January 13.

Arrived, the schooner Swift, capt. Owen Evans, 20 days from Kingston, Jamaica.

The brig Pearl, captain Beard, cleared out from Kingston, the 13th ult. bound to Norfolk.

The brig Eliza, Ober, arrived at Montego Bay, the 6th ult. from this port.

Same day arrived the ship Juno, capt. Owens, 66 days from Liverpool.

The schr. Three Josephs, captain Wm. Calvert, from Falmouth, (Jamaica) to this port, is lost to the southward of Cape Hat-

teras, two of the crew drowned, the remainder saved their lives by swimming ashore.

From Kingston Papers received by capt. Evans.

KINGSTON, Dec. 27.

The American ship Cleopatra, laden with Cotton, and the schr. Fair American from St. Domingo bound to New-York, detained by his majesty's ship York arrived yesterday.

On Monday evening a lieut. belonging to his majesty's ship America, arrived at Port Royal, with accounts of the loss of said ship, on a shoal of rocks called Las Formigas, or the Ants, situate off the N. E. end of this island, on her passage from Martinique to Halifax. His majesty's ships which failed yesterday are gone, we understand, to her assistance.

The schr. St. Joseph Los Animas, capt. Andrew Cassals, from Campeachy, to this port, having upwards of 25,000l. in specie on board, belonging to Messrs. Longman and Sibbald, was captured on the 2d inst. by a French privateer of 4 guns and 50 men, off Old Harbour, who, after keeping Mr. Sibbald down in the hold in irons for three days landed him almost naked at Negril Point, and proceeded with her prize for Cuba.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 15.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to continue in force the acts laying duties on licences for selling wines and foreign distilled spirits by retail, on property sold at auction, and on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

The chairman reported an amendment limiting the duration of the bill (which was originally without limitation) to the 3d of March, 1803.

On the question of agreeing thereto, the yeas and nays were taken, and were—Yeas 41, Nays 47.

Ordered, that the bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The following resolution was referred to a committee of the whole:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to repeal the act entitled, "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the U. States," with a proviso that nothing therein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the assessing and collecting of the direct tax, passed the 14th of July, 1798.

FRIDAY, January 16.

The act to continue in force the act, laying duties on licences for selling wine and foreign distilled spirits by retail, on property sold at auction, and on carriages, was read a third time and passed. Yeas 46—Nays 31.

The house took up the judiciary bill to which several amendments were made.

Directed that it be engrossed and read a third time on Tuesday next.

Two active Lads about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions would be taken as apprentices at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

The Senate have postponed the consideration of the nomination of Lucius H. Stockton, as secretary of war, to an indefinite day.

Extract of a letter from the secretary of the Navy to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated

"George-Town, Jan. 14, 1801.

"I have never heard a word from the Insurgent since she left the Chesapeake on a cruise. I did not authorise the paragraph in the Philadelphia paper. The ship was ordered to return about the end of November, but she may remain in the West-Indies on account of the difficulty of making our coast in the winter."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Philadelphia frigate, dated Basseterre, St. Kitts, Dec. 9, 1800.

"About the 27th of November we recaptured two small vessels; one a schooner from New London; the other, a Bermudian sloop, from Alexandria, bound to Martinique, laden with flour, which sold for 20 dollars per barrel had been taken by the French privateer La Resolute. A few days after, we captured the French privateer Hare, of 6 guns and 54 men, two days out, and had taken nothing. We have just sent the prisoners on shore, and will proceed on a cruise as soon as provisions and water are got on board.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated November 20, 1800.

"I desire you will cause to be advertised in your Gazettes, that the vessel mentioned in the Alexandria paper of the 7th August last, by the name of Ranger, is really the Three Brothers, belonging to me, and was piratically taken by Elihu Merchant and part of the crew, during the time the rest of the officers and crew were on shore."

The Federal Republicans in the city of New-York, have resolved to support Stephen Van Rensselaer, esq. their present Lieutenant-Governor, as Governor of that state, at the next election. At the same time they passed a resolve expressing the high and grateful sense they entertained of the eminent services of their present Governor, John Jay, esquire.

A few days since, says the Worcester Gazette, passed through Holden to a settlement, from Portland, a gentleman and his wife, with TWENTY SONS, born at eight births, fifteen at the five first, four at the two next, and one at the last.

By the Star of the 1st of Dec. it appears that there were then in the British navy, 195 ships of the line—27 fifty's—216 frigates—314 sloops of war—Total 782—of which there are in commission, 131 of the line—21 fifty's—208 frigates—273 sloops of war—in all, 633!

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ENTERED.

Schr. Polly, Eveleth, Turks Island.
Sloop Rosanna, M'Knight, Gonaives.
Schr. Jane, Crowell, Boston.
Schr. Nancy, Stephens, Philadelphia.

CLEARED.

Schr. John, Edwards, Lisbon.

To Rent.

The Long Glade,

WITH two hundred acres of land adjoining, situated in the county of Fairfax, on the Post Road to Alexandria and the City of Washington, 19 miles from the former and 13 from the latter.

The situation for a tavern is equal to any in the county—The buildings are convenient, new and good. The meadow only will pay double the rent.

It will be rented on reasonable terms to an industrious steady man. A German would be preferred.

Apply to Mr. Wyley near the premises, or J. SWIFT.

Alexandria, Jan. 20, 1801

TO BE RENTED,

On the 1st day of February next, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for the term of two years,

The FISHERY

At the Point, on Saint Elizabeth, heretofore fished by captain Middleton—the time for fishing to be the usual season. Approved security will be required.

JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Jan. 20. 6t

SECOND NOTICE.

Whereas a Commission of Bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth against Elisha Cullen Dick, of the Town of Alexandria, and he having surrendered himself to the major part of the Commissioners named in the said Commission, at the Washington Tavern, in Alexandria, on the seventeenth day of this month, when and where he underwent his first examination—he is therefore required again to attend, at the said Tavern, on Saturday the 31st day of this month, to undergo his second examination, when and where the Creditors of the said Elisha Cullen Dick, either in his separate capacity, or as one of the Firm of James Meafe M'Rea and Company, may attend to prove their debts. At the last sitting of the Commissioners the said Bankrupt is to finish his examination, and the Creditors aforesaid to choose Assignees; of which last sitting due notice will be given, and the Creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his Certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,

Clerk to the Commission,

January 20, 1801.

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar Trees on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15.

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IMPORTED

And for sale by the subscriber at the County Wharf, a general assortment of Cologne Mill-stones, from Amsterdam, with hand Mill-stones and German steel.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, December 27.

2aw6t

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public, that finding it indispensably necessary to dissolve the copartnership of O'NEIL and WARD, in the Globe Tavern, of this town, he intends in future to conduct that house on his own account, under the name of the GOLDEN BALL, and declares no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give every person who may favor him with their commands entire satisfaction.

He requests all persons indebted to the above firm to be speedy in settling their accounts with him, as he alone is authorized to give a valid discharge for money due, or make any kind of settlement with them. He also requests the favor of all persons holding demands against O'Neil and Ward to render him their several demands, as he wishes to have them adjusted as soon as possible.

ENOCH WARD.

Jan. 15.

(16) 3weo

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24.

eo

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8.

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NOTICE.

People are in future to take care how they cross my lot and break down my fencing on Hunting Creek. I will no longer suffer fishing or fowling there. I have employed a man to watch and being a competent evidence, I will prosecute the first man, or man's son, that makes another trespass upon me.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15.

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the service of the Potomac Company for the ensuing year, to work at the Great Falls,

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in cases of sickness taken good care of at the expense of the Company. Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if desirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be most convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great Falls, or to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,

Treasurer of the Potomac Company.
George-Town, Dec. 29.

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A small Cargo of

James River COALS,

At Fitzgerald's wharf,

To be sold on moderate terms, if applied for immediately.

Philadelphia loaf and lump sugar; hand soap by the box; also a few boxes of crown or shaving soap; hay in bundles of about two hundred weight; Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity.

Cash given for Wheat or Corn.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

12 mo. 24.

eo

A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a discreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as a Housekeeper. A middle aged woman of a mild disposition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be necessary in superintending a nursery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800.

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For Liverpool.



The Ship POLLY,
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
will take FREIGHT for Liverpool. Terms may be known by enquiring of

R. T. HOOE & Co.

January 16.

Washington Tavern.

Peter Heiskell

Acquaints his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from Staunton and established an Inn in Alexandria.

He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18.

4weo

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, are hereby informed, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives on Thursday next.

By order of the president and directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

January 5.

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FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax streets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen street, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax street: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old Town, Baltimore.

Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2.

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Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.

December 16.

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GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-house, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,

A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will dispose of on moderate terms, for Cash or Produce.

He has also for Sale,

A few DRY GOODS, consisting of brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mitts, Threads, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs, Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 kegs white Paint ground in Oil.

December 22.

coz4t

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse broad and narrow cloths, kerseymers, swansdowns, coatings, swankins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, rufflets, Irish linens, Barcelona and pulicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worsted hose, dimities, checks, silks, threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10.

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